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EXAMINER
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TRAN, QUOC A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/622,029

Applicant(s)

TAKIZAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Quoc A. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. Japanese Patent Applications No. 2002-010397, filed Jan. 18, 2002; and No. 2002-340963, filed Nov. 25, 2002.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to Amendment: filed 11/14/2005 with original filing date 07/17/2003, with acknowledgement of CIP of 10/339,106 filed 01/09/2003, which claimed benefit of Japan 2002-010397 filed 01/18/2002 and Japan 2002-340963 filed 11/25/2002.
2. Claims 11-18 are currently pending in this application. Applicants cancelled claims 1-10 and added new claims 11-18. Claim 11 is independent claim.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 11-18 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

*(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.*

5. **Claims 11-18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Livingston et al. US006424979B1 filed 12/30/1998 (hereinafter Livingston), in view of Underwood et al. US006601057B1- filed 10/30/2000 (hereinafter Underwood).

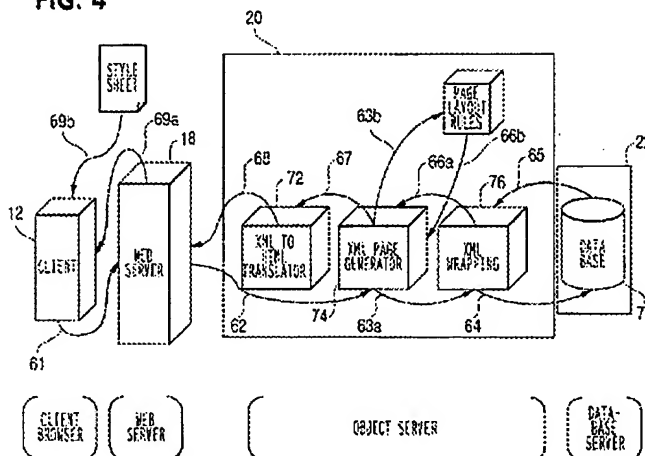
**In regard to independent claim 1, a server; and a client connected to the server via a network** (Livingston at col. 1, line 65 through col. 2, line 60, provides users customized views via web server),

**and means for transmitting the identification information corresponding to the object to be edited, designated by a user, to the server** (Livingston at col. 7, line 60 through col. 12, line 25, provides an Enterprise Architecture Manager (EAM), wherein the EAM uses technologies (including HTML, Dynamic HTML, and Cascading style sheets) to create a dynamic environment on the user's screen that is highly customized for each individual, the EAM includes a navigational "toolbox" that serves as the user's one-stop point of entering commands, wherein depicted in FIG. 1. The typical operation involves a user at one of several client machines 12, 14 and 16, such as a desktop computer, making a request for a page of information in substantially the same way that requests are made over the web using a conventional browser. The request is provided to a web server 18 (using HTML see col. 12, lines 20-25), which requests the needed information from an object server 20. The object server 20 obtains the information from a database server 22 and returns it to the user through the object server 20 and web server 18 where it is displayed to the user (using HTML).

In FIG. 4 shows the operation steps such as, the system can obtain specific preferences from a user's selection in the client (browser) interface, i.e. a link or the toolbox, which will be passed to the object server as parameters to the commands initiated with the script invoked by a user's selection. During this operation, the XML page generator 74 sends out queries requesting information it needs to produce the page. This is accomplished by the page generator 74 sending 63a a request to an XML wrapping process 76 for an XML tree containing the content for the

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desired page. The page generator 74 also requests 63b special rules from a rules file or database 78 needed to construct the page from the page layout rules. The XML wrapping process 76 queries 64 the content database 79 of the database server 22 for the page content and structure. The database 79 returns 65 the page content and structure information and XML wrapping 76 creates an XML tree with this information. The XML page generator 74 receives the information it previously requested and constructs the XML page. In particular, the generator 74 receives 66a an XML tree with page content and structure from XML wrapping and receives 66b the special layout instructions from page layout rules 78. Rules such as those in a style sheet are incorporated by reference into XML or HTML pages, so they exist separate from the XML or HTML, and the system needs only to know where to find them. The completed XML page is sent 67 to a translator 72 where the XML is translated into HTML and sent 68 to the web server 18. The HTML code is then sent 69a to client 12 where it is merged 69b with an appropriate style sheet;

**FIG. 4**

**the server comprising: a list in which a plurality of items on the web screen are associated and stored with display information of the plurality of items, described in a second language format,** (Livingston at col. 7, line 60 through col. 12, line 25, provides an Enterprise Architecture Manager (EAM), wherein the outline lists the various sections and content that will be assembled by the system to generate the page, as well as the style sheet that will be integrated with the final page to control the way it is rendered. This structural outline ("parent") is expressed in XML, as are all of the "children" components that go with it; XML data is represented as a hierarchical tree, so the system can navigate the tree to retrieve the components it needs to build the page. The web server 18 relays 62 the page request to an XML page generator process 72 within the object server 20 via a protocol such as DCOM or CORBA. Further Livingston discloses the EAM uses technologies (including HTML, Dynamic HTML, and Cascading style sheets) to create a dynamic environment on the user's screen that is highly customized for each individual, the EAM includes a navigational "toolbox" that serves as the user's one-stop point of entering commands, wherein depicted in FIG. 1. The typical operation involves a user at one of several client machines 12, 14 and 16, such as a desktop computer, making a request for a page of information in substantially the same way that requests are made over the web using a conventional browser. The request is provided to a web server 18 (using HTML see col. 12, lines 20-25), which requests the needed information from an object server 20. The object server 20 obtains the information from a database server 22 and returns it to the user through the object server 20 and web server 18 where it is displayed to the user (using HTML),

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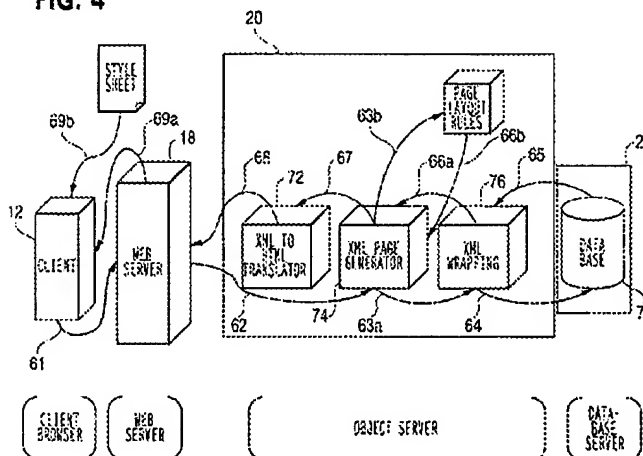
Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation; wherein the second language format would have been an obvious variant of is expressed in XML, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made,

**means for converting the display information described in the second language, stored in the list, which corresponds to the identification information transmitted from the client to the display information described in the first language, and the convert display information** (Livingston at col. 7, line 60 through col. 12, line 25, provides an Enterprise Architecture Manager (EAM), wherein the EAM uses technologies (including HTML, Dynamic HTML, and Cascading style sheets) to create a dynamic environment on the user's screen that is highly customized for each individual, the EAM includes a navigational "toolbox" that serves as the user's one-stop point of entering commands, wherein depicted in FIG. 1. The typical operation involves a user at one of several client machines 12, 14 and 16, such as a desktop computer, making a request for a page of information in substantially the same way that requests are made over the web using a conventional browser. The request is provided to a web server 18 (using HTML see col. 12, lines 20-25), which requests the needed information from an object server 20. The object server 20 obtains the information from a database server 22 and returns it to the user through the object server 20 and web server 18 where it is displayed to the user (using HTML).

In FIG. 4 shows the operation steps such as, the system can obtain specific preferences from a user's selection in the client (browser) interface, i.e. a link or the toolbox, which will be passed to the object server as parameters to the commands initiated with the script invoked by a user's selection. During this operation, the XML page generator 74 sends out queries requesting

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information it needs to produce the page. This is accomplished by the page generator 74 sending 63a a request to an XML wrapping process 76 for an XML tree containing the content for the desired page. The page generator 74 also requests 63b special rules from a rules file or database 78 needed to construct the page from the page layout rules. The XML wrapping process 76 queries 64 the content database 79 of the database server 22 for the page content and structure. The database 79 returns 65 the page content and structure information and XML wrapping 76 creates an XML tree with this information. The XML page generator 74 receives the information it previously requested and constructs the XML page. In particular, the generator 74 receives 66a an XML tree with page content and structure from XML wrapping and receives 66b the special layout instructions from page layout rules 78. Rules such as those in a style sheet are incorporated by reference into XML or HTML pages, so they exist separate from the XML or HTML, and the system needs only to know where to find them. The completed XML page is sent 67 to a translator 72 where the XML is translated into HTML and sent 68 to the web server 18. The HTML code is then sent 69a to client 12 where it is merged 69b with an appropriate style sheet;

**FIG. 4**



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Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation; wherein the first language and second language format would have been an obvious variant of XML to HTML (translator item 62), to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made;

**means for transmitting the identification information corresponding to the object to be edited transmitted from the client** (Livingston at col. 7, line 60 through col. 12, line 25, In FIG. 4 shows the operation steps such as, the system can obtain specific preferences from a user's selection in the client (browser) interface, i.e. a link or the toolbox, which will be passed to the object server as parameters to the commands initiated with the script invoked by a user's selection. During this operation, the XML page generator 74 sends out queries requesting information it needs to produce the page. This is accomplished by the page generator 74 sending 63a a request to an XML wrapping process 76 for an XML tree containing the content for the desired page. The page generator 74 also requests 63b special rules from a rules file or database 78 needed to construct the page from the page layout rules. The XML wrapping process 76 queries 64 the content database 79 of the database server 22 for the page content and structure. The database 79 returns 65 the page content and structure information and XML wrapping 76 creates an XML tree with this information. The XML page generator 74 receives the information it previously requested and constructs the XML page. In particular, the generator 74 receives 66a an XML tree with page content and structure from XML wrapping and receives 66b the special layout instructions from page layout rules 78. Rules such as those in a style sheet are incorporated by reference into XML or HTML pages, so they exist separate from the XML or HTML, and the system needs only to know where to find them. The completed XML page is

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sent 67 to a translator 72 where the XML is translated into HTML and sent 68 to the web server 18. The HTML code is then sent 69a to client 12 where it is merged 69b with an appropriate style sheet.

Livingston does not explicitly teach, **for displaying a plurality of objects to be edited and a plurality of identification information corresponding to the objects to be edited, respectively, on a web screen**, however (Underwood at col. 11, line 15 through col. 21, line 50, also see Fig. 1-44 discloses a Universal Content Manager (UCM), wherein a server is coupled to one or more client terminals through Internet ("TCP/IP") which may be a personal computer ("PC") or the like (other networks may also be used), wherein Server provides a web provider (Web Definer) which is the end-user tool that allows a user to select various combinations and to edit the web site via HTTP and browser software such as Netscape Navigator™ or Microsoft Explorer™, further includes various modules such as, Site Definer, Image Definer, Content Definer for editing the provided template web site into a unique website (see Fig. 5 and 44 for details of clickable module displaying on the client web browser respectively)),

Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein the objects to be edited, respectively, on a web screen, would have been an obvious variant of browser software such as Netscape Navigator™ or Microsoft Explorer™, further includes various modules such as, Site Definer, Image Definer, Content Definer for editing the provided template web site into a unique website, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made,

Livingston does not explicitly teach, **wherein the plurality of objects and the plurality of identification information are described in a first language**, however (Underwood at col.

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11, line 15 through col. 21, line 50, also see Fig. 1-44 discloses a Universal Content Manager (UCM), wherein a server is coupled to one or more client terminals through Internet ("TCP/IP") which may be a personal computer ("PC") or the like (other networks may also be used), wherein Server provides a web provider (Web Definer) which is the end-user tool that allows a user to select various combinations and to edit the web site via HTTP and browser software such as Netscape Navigator™ or Microsoft Explorer™, further includes various modules such as, Site Definer, Image Definer, Content Definer for editing the provided template web site into a unique website (see Fig. 5 and 44 for details of clickable module displaying on the client web browser respectively) also FIG. 21 illustrates pop-up menu that includes: "Insert Text" for adding a new block of text to the page; "Insert General Image" for adding a new image to the page; "Insert Table" for adding a new table to the page; "Insert Structured Data" for inserting data created in another file, such as a table, in the page; "Insert External Component" for inserting an externally created component; "Insert Custom HTML" for adding HTML code saved in another file or Web site to the page),

Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein plurality of objects and the plurality of identification information are described in a first language would have been an obvious variant of various modules such as, Site Definer, Image Definer, Content Definer for editing the provided template web site into a unique website and pop-up menu that includes: "Insert Text" for adding a new block of text to the page; "Insert General Image" for adding a new image to the page; "Insert Table" for adding a new table to the page; "Insert Structured Data" for inserting data created in another file, such as a table, in the page; "Insert External Component" for inserting an externally created component; "Insert

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Custom HTML" for adding HTML code saved in another file or Web site to the page , to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made,

**the client comprising: means for displaying the converted display information transmitted from the server in an edit window, according to a type of the object to be edited, for editing and converted display information,** however (Underwood at col. 7, line 40 through col. 10, line 10, discloses following steps:

- (1) that users are able to publish a quality web site with a minimum amount of work,
- (2) that the content of the web site is customized for a user's business, and
- (3) that a user's web site can include all of the most up-to-date features for a particular industry (pre-created industry content may be provided to a user). In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, pre-created industry content ("dynamic content") is provided to a user in one of over 200 industry groups. This content is then customized to each user based upon answers to various questions. The answers to these questions generate site-wide variables that set the look and feel of the site. Changing of any of the variables affects the entire site in a cohesive manner, including the addition or removal of industry-based content. A user can therefore generate a customized web site including individual and industry-based content. In addition, the user can edit the textual and graphic content, and can import its own content, including logos and/or graphics and text that the user has previously created.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Livinton's teaching, provide a server; and a client connected to the server via a network and means for transmitting the identification information corresponding to the object to be edited, designated by a user, to the server, which is comprising:

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a list in which a plurality of items on the web screen are associated and stored with display information of the plurality of items, described in a second language format, and means for converting the display information described in the second language, stored in the list, which corresponds to the identification information transmitted from the client to the display information described in the first language, and the convert display information and means for transmitting the identification information corresponding to the object to be edited transmitted from the client, to include a means of the client comprising: means for displaying the converted display information transmitted from the server in an edit window, according to a type of the object to be edited, for editing and converted display information wherein the plurality of objects and the plurality of identification information are described in a first language, of Underwood's teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to provide the advantages of dynamically, assembling all relevant information components on the fly based on the user's request is a dynamic, web-based system, built on a foundation of extensible markup language (XML) and an SQL server database (as taught by Livingston at col. 1, line 45 through col. 2, line 10).

**In regard to dependent claims 12**, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 11 above, and further view of the following and are similarly rejected along the same rationale,

**the server further comprising means for changing the display information, stored in the list, corresponding to the deification information transmitted from the client** (Livingston at col. 7, line 60 through col. 12, line 25, In FIG. 4 shows the operation steps such as, the system can obtain specific preferences from a user's selection in the client (browser) interface, i.e. a link

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or the toolbox, which will be passed to the object server as parameters to the commands initiated with the script invoked by a user's selection. During this operation, the XML page generator 74 sends out queries requesting information it needs to produce the page. This is accomplished by the page generator 74 sending 63a a request to an XML wrapping process 76 for an XML tree containing the content for the desired page. The page generator 74 also requests 63b special rules from a rules file or database 78 needed to construct the page from the page layout rules. The XML wrapping process 76 queries 64 the content database 79 of the database server 22 for the page content and structure. The database 79 returns 65 the page content and structure information and XML wrapping 76 creates an XML tree with this information. The XML page generator 74 receives the information it previously requested and constructs the XML page. In particular, the generator 74 receives 66a an XML tree with page content and structure from XML wrapping and receives 66b the special layout instructions from page layout rules 78. Rules such as those in a style sheet are incorporated by reference into XML or HTML pages, so they exist separate from the XML or HTML, and the system needs only to know where to find them. The completed XML page is sent 67 to a translator 72 where the XML is translated into HTML and sent 68 to the web server 18. The HTML code is then sent 69a to client 12 where it is merged 69b with an appropriate style sheet.

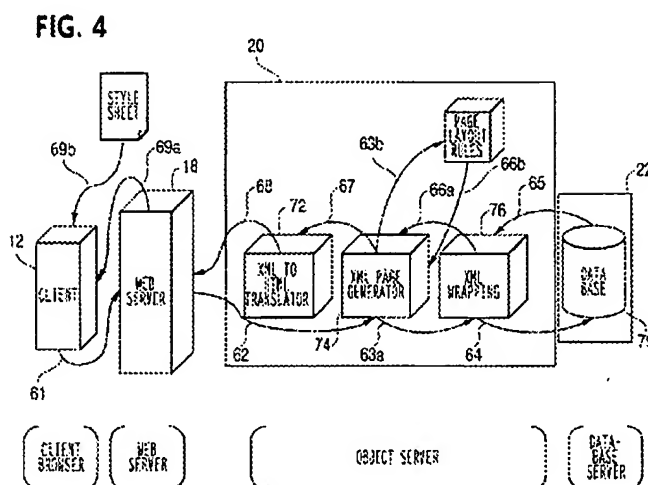
**In regard to dependent claims 13-14, the first language format is HTML, the second language format is XML,** (Livingston at col. 7, line 60 through col. 12, line 25, provides an Enterprise Architecture Manager (EAM), wherein the EAM uses technologies (including HTML, Dynamic HTML, and Cascading style sheets) to create a dynamic environment on the user's screen that is highly customized for each individual, the EAM includes a navigational "toolbox"

that serves as the user's one-stop point of entering commands, wherein depicted in FIG. 1. The typical operation involves a user at one of several client machines 12, 14 and 16, such as a desktop computer, making a request for a page of information in substantially the same way that requests are made over the web using a conventional browser. The request is provided to a web server 18 (using HTML see col. 12, lines 20-25), which requests the needed information from an object server 20. The object server 20 obtains the information from a database server 22 and returns it to the user through the object server 20 and web server 18 where it is displayed to the user (using HTML).

In FIG. 4 shows the operation steps such as, the system can obtain specific preferences from a user's selection in the client (browser) interface, i.e. a link or the toolbox, which will be passed to the object server as parameters to the commands initiated with the script invoked by a user's selection. During this operation, the XML page generator 74 sends out queries requesting information it needs to produce the page. This is accomplished by the page generator 74 sending 63a a request to an XML wrapping process 76 for an XML tree containing the content for the desired page. The page generator 74 also requests 63b special rules from a rules file or database 78 needed to construct the page from the page layout rules. The XML wrapping process 76 queries 64 the content database 79 of the database server 22 for the page content and structure. The database 79 returns 65 the page content and structure information and XML wrapping 76 creates an XML tree with this information. The XML page generator 74 receives the information it previously requested and constructs the XML page. In particular, the generator 74 receives 66a an XML tree with page content and structure from XML wrapping and receives 66b the special layout instructions from page layout rules 78. Rules such as those in a style sheet are

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incorporated by reference into XML or HTML pages, so they exist separate from the XML or HTML, and the system needs only to know where to find them. The completed XML page is sent 67 to a translator 72 where the XML is translated into HTML and sent 68 to the web server 18. The HTML code is then sent 69a to client 12 where it is merged 69b with an appropriate style sheet;



Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation; wherein the first language and second language format would have been an obvious variant of XML to HTML (translator item 62), to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

**In regard to dependent claim 15, wherein the edit information indicates that a new list is added** (Livingston at col. 7, line 60 through col. 12, line 25, In FIG. 4 shows the operation steps such as, the system can obtain specific preferences from a user's selection in the client (browser) interface, i.e. a link or the toolbox, which will be passed to the object server as parameters to the commands initiated with the script invoked by a user's selection. During this operation, the XML page generator 74 sends out queries requesting information it needs to



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produce the page. This is accomplished by the page generator 74 sending 63a a request to an XML wrapping process 76 for an XML tree containing the content for the desired page. The page generator 74 also requests 63b special rules from a rules file or database 78 needed to construct the page from the page layout rules. The XML wrapping process 76 queries 64 the content database 79 of the database server 22 for the page content and structure. The database 79 returns 65 the page content and structure information and XML wrapping 76 creates an XML tree with this information. The XML page generator 74 receives the information it previously requested and constructs the XML page. In particular, the generator 74 receives 66a an XML tree with page content and structure from XML wrapping and receives 66b the special layout instructions from page layout rules 78. Rules such as those in a style sheet are incorporated by reference into XML or HTML pages, so they exist separate from the XML or HTML, and the system needs only to know where to find them. The completed XML page is sent 67 to a translator 72 where the XML is translated into HTML and sent 68 to the web server 18. The HTML code is then sent 69a to client 12 where it is merged 69b with an appropriate style sheet.

**In regard to dependent claim 16**, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 11 above, and further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

**image symbol which can be click**, however (Underwood at col. 11, line 15 through col. 21, line 50, also see Fig. 1-44 discloses a Universal Content Manager (UCM), wherein a server is coupled to one or more client terminals through Internet ("TCP/IP") which may be a personal computer ("PC") or the like (other networks may also be used), wherein Server provides a web provider (Web Definer) which is the end-user tool that allows a user to select various

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combinations and to edit the web site via HTTP and browser software such as Netscape Navigator™ or Microsoft Explorer™, further includes various modules such as, Site Definer, Image Definer, Content Definer for editing the provided template web site into a unique website (see Fig. 5 and 44 for details of clickable module displaying on the client web browser respectively) also FIG. 21 illustrates pop-up menu that includes: "Insert Text" for adding a new block of text to the page; "Insert General Image" for adding a new image to the page; "Insert Table" for adding a new table to the page; "Insert Structured Data" for inserting data created in another file, such as a table, in the page; "Insert External Component" for inserting an externally created component; "Insert Custom HTML" for adding HTML code saved in another file or Web site to the page), further Underwood at col. 7, line 40 through col. 10, line 10, discloses following steps:

- (1) that users are able to publish a quality web site with a minimum amount of work,
- (2) that the content of the web site is customized for a user's business, and
- (3) that a user's web site can include all of the most up-to-date features for a particular industry (pre-created industry content may be provided to a user). In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, pre-created industry content ("dynamic content") is provided to a user in one of over 200 industry groups. This content is then customized to each user based upon answers to various questions. The answers to these questions generate site-wide variables that set the look and feel of the site. Changing of any of the variables affects the entire site in a cohesive manner, including the addition or removal of industry-based content. A user can therefore generate a customized web site including individual and industry-based content. In addition, the

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user can edit the textual and graphic content, and can import its own content, including logos and/or graphics and text that the user has previously created.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Livinton's teaching, provide a server; and a client connected to the server via a network and means for transmitting the identification information corresponding to the object to be edited, designated by a user, to the server, which is comprising: a list in which a plurality of items on the web screen are associated and stored with display information of the plurality of items, described in a second language format, and means for converting the display information described in the second language, stored in the list, which corresponds to the identification information transmitted from the client to the display information described in the first language, and the convert display information and means for transmitting the identification information corresponding to the object to be edited transmitted from the client, to include a means of the client comprising: means for displaying the converted display information transmitted from the server in an edit window, according to a type of the object to be edited, for editing and converted display information wherein the plurality of objects and the plurality of identification information are described in a first language and image symbol which can be click, of Underwood's teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to provide the advantages of dynamically, assembling all relevant information components on the fly based on the user's request is a dynamic, web-based system, built on a foundation of extensible markup language (XML) and an SQL server database (as taught by Livingston at col. 1, line 45 through col. 2, line 10).

**In regard to dependent claim 17**, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 11 and 13-14 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

**In regard to dependent claim 18, wherein the edit information includes character information of the object to be edit**, however (Underwood at col. 11, line 15 through col. 21, line 50, also see Fig. 1-44 discloses a Universal Content Manager (UCM), wherein a server is coupled to one or more client terminals through Internet ("TCP/IP") which may be a personal computer ("PC") or the like (other networks may also be used), wherein Server provides a web provider (Web Definer) which is the end-user tool that allows a user to select various combinations and to edit the web site via HTTP and browser software such as Netscape Navigator™ or Microsoft Explorer™ , further includes various modules such as, Site Definer, Image Definer, Content Definer for editing the provided template web site into a unique website (see Fig. 5 and 44 for details of clickable module displaying on the client web browser respectively) also FIG. 21 illustrates pop-up menu that includes: "Insert Text" for adding a new block of text to the page; "Insert General Image" for adding a new image to the page; "Insert Table" for adding a new table to the page; "Insert Structured Data" for inserting data created in another file, such as a table, in the page; "Insert External Component" for inserting an externally created component; "Insert Custom HTML" for adding HTML code saved in another file or Web site to the page), further Underwood at col. 7, line 40 through col. 10, line 10, discloses following steps:

- (1) that users are able to publish a quality web site with a minimum amount of work,
- (2) that the content of the web site is customized for a user's business, and

(3) that a user's web site can include all of the most up-to-date features for a particular industry (pre-created industry content may be provided to a user). In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, pre-created industry content ("dynamic content") is provided to a user in one of over 200 industry groups. This content is then customized to each user based upon answers to various questions. The answers to these questions generate site-wide variables that set the look and feel of the site. Changing of any of the variables affects the entire site in a cohesive manner, including the addition or removal of industry-based content. A user can therefore generate a customized web site including individual and industry-based content. In addition, the user can edit the textual and graphic content, and can import its own content, including logos and/or graphics and text that the user has previously created),

Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein character information of the object to be edit would have been an obvious variant of user can edit the textual and graphic content, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Livinton's teaching, provide a server; and a client connected to the server via a network and means for transmitting the identification information corresponding to the object to be edited, designated by a user, to the server, which is comprising: a list in which a plurality of items on the web screen are associated and stored with display information of the plurality of items, described in a second language format, and means for converting the display information described in the second language, stored in the list, which corresponds to the identification information transmitted from the client to the display

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information described in the first language, and the convert display information and means for transmitting the identification information corresponding to the object to be edited transmitted from the client, to include a means of the client comprising: means for displaying the converted display information transmitted from the server in an edit window, according to a type of the object to be edited, for editing and converted display information wherein the plurality of objects and the plurality of identification information are described in a first language and the edit information includes character information of the object to be edit, of Underwood's teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to provide the advantages of dynamically, assembling all relevant information components on the fly based on the user's request is a dynamic, web-based system, built on a foundation of extensible markup language (XML) and an SQL server database (as taught by Livingston at col. 1, line 45 through col. 2, line 10).

### *Conclusion*

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-4103. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9 AM to 5 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Herndon R. Heather can be reached on (571) -272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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*January 31, 2006*

*William L. Bashore*  
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*2/5/2006*